

LuM/022/0002/03

File *international Dept*
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
(SOUTH AFRICA)

— INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM —

To *Admin. Secretary*
Office of Sec.

DATE *17/5.*

FROM: *INTERNATIONAL DEPT.*

REF No.

SUBJECT: *DELEGATION - 22 MAY 1978.*

Please Take Notice that Mr PER JO TOBISSEN
of the Norwegian Embassy has informed us that a
delegation from the Norwegian Foreign Ministry would
like to meet the ANC delegation on 22/5 at 10 HRS.
subject to this arrangement being confirmed.

Kindly place this matter before the WC.

Amandla!

Isa Ray

Acting Dir. Int. Aff.

Internationale

ORSZÁGOS BÉKETANÁCS
CONSEIL HONGROIS DE LA PAIX

Budapest V., Belgrád rakpart 24.
1360 Budapest Pf.: 6
Telefon: 182-855



Budapest, January 1978.

Dear Friends,

Permit me to take the opportunity to thank you for your good wishes for the New Year and to express our hope that you have started your this year's activities with success.

Unfortunately, beside the many good wishes some disturbing news have also reached us at the beginning of the year. We must admit that this news - which this time again has come from Indo-china - worry us greatly. We all know with what anxiety, and at the same time with what hope we have watched for a long, indeed a very long time the news coming from this part of the world. We remember how much the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have suffered for three decades, in fact for centuries. We recall their heroic common struggle and victories against their common enemy, their alliance sealed by the blood shedded by so many of their sons and daughters.

The more shocking is the news about fratricidal fights in the same area. Amidst the alarming news we read at the same time with satisfaction the December 31, 1977 statement of the Vietnamese Government - confirmed since repeatedly by responsible Vietnamese politicians - that the two parties should meet at the earliest possible moment at any level in order to settle commonly the frontier problems between the two countries. The statement wishes to maintain fraternal and friendly relations and had been drafted in this spirit. True enough, it calls in addition attention to some very serious facts, to such one-sided actions which endanger peace not only between the two peoples, but also the peace of Asia and of the World.

I don't think it is necessary to stress that when agreeing with the suggestions of the statement we too wish that the dispute between the brother-peoples should be settled urgently in a peaceful way, by means of negotiations. In the history of our days we can find more than one example to prove that it has been possible to settle, or at least to reach a standstill in disputes of long standing between countries with different social systems and policies. Can one possibly imagine that countries which only yesterday fought together as brothers might be unable to take this road?

In the wake of the news arriving from the Vietnamese-Cambodian frontier our working people have sent us a veritable torrent of questions and protests. It protested unanimously against the possibility that under the influence of either internal reaction or some outside force it might come to a strained situation, not to speak about an armed conflict between two such peoples. Everybody who expressed his views about this question has come to the same conclusion: the differences which have arisen can and must be solved in a peaceful way, by means of negotiations and common agreement, so that there shall again be peace in this much suffered region, so that the Indochinese brother-peoples shall be able to continue their work with renewed strength and under favourable conditions. They have ample to do, plenty of tasks. They must rebuild their war-smitten countries, heal the wounds, raise the production of their countries to the old and higher levels. All differences and conflicts between the brother-people further the aim of forces which over many decades have already caused so much suffering to the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. Every difference between the fraternal peoples is to the benefit of these forces and to the detriment of the Indochinese peoples. For this very reason, we on our part, in the name of our people support most intensely the suggestion of the Vietnamese Government concerning the immediate beginning of negotiations, the investigation and solution of the points of dispute, the restitution of peace and unity.

This support has been expressed also at the press conference at which our Vice-President, Mr. Tibor Pethő - who as a member of the delegation of the World Peace Council to Vietnam gained some personal on-the-spot impressions of the frontier conflict - reported to those present. At the press conference delegates from several Budapest and provincial enterprises took the floor to express the stand-point of the Government of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

Dear Friends!

We firmly believe that the attitude of the World Peace Council and of the national Peace Movements to the peaceful settlement of the frontier conflict will be a contribution to the prevalence of peace in the whole territory of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, so that after so many blood stained years creative reconstruction work shall progress in the interest of these peoples who have suffered so much.



Yours sincerely

Ilona Sebestyén
Mrs. Ilona Sebestyén/
General Secretary